

# Weekly Intelligencer.

LEXINGTON, MO.  
WEDNESDAY . . . SEPTEMBER 25, 1872

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HORACE GREELEY,**  
OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**B. GRATZ BROWN,**  
OF MISSOURI

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

W. H. HATCH, G. W. ANDERSON, J. W. BLACK, A. M. CROOK, L. D. COLE, R. D. COOPER, J. H. DAIRY, JOHN DUGAN, F. M. COOKHELL, J. H. DUNN, ADAM TUTIS, LEWIS PAGE, J. T. CLARK, FELIX HUGHES, JOHN A. HODKAY.

SATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**NELAS WOODS,** of Buchanan.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:  
**CHARLES P. JOHNSON,** of St. Louis.

FOR TREASURER:  
**HARVEY W. SALOMON,** of Henry.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:  
**EDGAR E. WEIGEL,** of St. Louis.

FOR AUDITOR:  
**GEO. B. CLARK,** of Washington.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:  
**H. CLAY EWING,** of Cole.

FOR REGISTER OF LANDS:  
**FREDICK SALOMON,** of St. Charles.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT:

E. B. EWING, of St. Louis.

T. A. SHAWOOD, of Green.

H. M. YATES, of Buchanan.

WASHINGTON ADAMS, of Cooper.

IN Constitutional Amendment—YES

24 Constitutional Amendment—YES

FOR CONGRESS, TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT:

GEN. JOHN B. CLARK, JR.,  
of Howard County.

FOR STATE SENATOR:  
**JOHN P. STROTHER,** of Saline Co.

Gen. John B. Clark, Jr.

This gentleman was nominated for Congress in the 11th district at Carrollton on Thursday last, by a two-thirds majority of the Convention. By reference to the proceedings of the Convention it will be seen that the two-thirds rule was agreed to before the work of nominating began. With regard to this feature of the Convention we feel disposed to say nothing harsh or unjust. The rule, however, is not usually enforced in Congressional Conventions; only one or two exceptional instances occurring in the history of this State. In this case the whole canvas had been conducted with reference to the bare majority rule, and Gen. Clark having succeeded in obtaining the support of a majority of the delegates from the district, fair play would seem to have demanded his nomination. As it was, all the other candidates combined against him, and as some of his instructed friends were not real friends, they were enabled to throw him off the track in this indirect manner. Although defeated in their main object, Gen. Clark's friends still held the balance of power, and successfully held every effort of the coalition to run over any of their "small fry" candidates. The weak candidates' combination held together very well until the 8th ballot, when a sufficient number drew off to give John B. Clark, Jr., the requisite majority.

The nominee is the eldest son of General John B. Clark, and is about forty years of age. He graduated at Harvard College with distinction. He studied law, and is regarded as an able member of the profession. He served with distinction in the Confederate army in the capacity of Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Howard county, and was engaged for some time in editing the Howard County Advertiser, in which occupation he distinguished himself as a vigorous and graceful writer. At the primary election in Howard county a short while since he received the nomination for the office of Sheriff and Collector by nine hundred majority, showing his unbounded popularity at home.

Gen. Clark is a man of fine mental culture, brave, honest, true and incorruptible, and with not a stain of reproach clinging to his private or public life. Free from all narrow war prejudices and fully in sympathy with the present Liberal Reform movement, a good speaker and possessing the charm of a rare personal address, he is no doubt the strongest man that could have been chosen in the district. We heartily endorse the language of Gen. Shields in his ratification speech, "that no better nomination could have been made by the convention."

**The Lafayette Delegates.**

In addition to its usual nosebleed, a little unjustifiable spite in its report of the Carrollton convention, that paper, we believe, has a license to call respectable men "fellowes and mincocompoos," the people "asses," and the members of the Legislature "donkeys." such things are but keeping with its usual tone, and whoever wishes to read it must make up his mind to endure them. There is, however, one thing in the report referred to, which in justice to the respectable gentlemen who were delegates from this county, ought to be overruled. It goes on to say that "on the first ballot Clark got 39 votes, including six of the Lafayette delegates that would have gone against him if the two-thirds rule had not been adopted." We should have been glad to see the names of the six who were ready to dislodge their instructions. We know the thirteen delegates, all of them. We acted as secretary of the convention, and saw nothing to indicate that they would have done any such thing. On the three first ballots, the vote of Lafayette county was cast solid for Clark, as well as on several other ballots afterwards. The Caucasian, however, may know whereof it speaks. If so, the people would like to know their names. It is not probable that those gentlemen would be called on to represent the people again soon. Instructions have always been regarded as sacred, and men who violate them are not worthy of public trust.

## Effectually Answered.

The Grant Journals were assiduously engaged for some weeks in giving circulation to a slander against Senator Schurz, in connection with certain business transactions of his while a resident of Watertown, in the State of Wisconsin. The gist of the charge was, we believe, that Schurz had laid off certain real estate into town lots, which he sold at their full value, notwithstanding the whole property was heavily mortgaged. Lachrymose Radicals were ready to shed bountiful tears over the misfortunes of the defrauded lot buyers of Watertown, and there was no end to their denunciation of the need in human shape who could thus take advantage of unsuspecting honesty. O, how the hypocritical whistlers rolled this morsel of scandal under their tongues! They proclaimed it loudly from the house tops that Schurz was a prosccribed man in his old Wisconsin home, and that he would not dare to make a speech there, under penalty of being rotten eggs! But our gallant Senator had a way of confounding his adversaries which is refreshingly delightful. U. S. Grant, it will be remembered, made an issue of veracity with him, and came out the most electively upon it. His speech, however, was not made to satisfy the cynics and scoundrels. So Schurz went up to Watertown the other day, having previously sent word to his old neighbors and friends that he was going to make them a speech, or rather that they might procure a good supply of rotten eggs, and have everything ready to cover the face of their despoiler with *secondhand* confusion. Well, the momentous day came. Schurz found himself approaching the scene of his alleged villainies, with feelings as yet to those of a nearly akin to those of Jacob when he neared the formidable encampment of the wronged Esau. At a station half a dozen miles away he saw awaiting him a procession. What is it? No doubt a solemn deputation to warn him not to leave the print of his hoofs jolted foot in the sacred dust of Watertown. But to his utter surprise and indescribable delight, it was Wendell Phillips would say, it turned out to be the mayor of that devastated town, and a large number of its most influential citizens, come to welcome back with open arms the desolator of their homes. The train approaches the town. Affairs look yet more threatening. A great crowd surrounds the depot yelling treacherously. Look out for the eggs! But somehow it didn't turn eggs-actly that way. What a curious fashion they have of receiving a manufacturer up there. He steps off the cars amid the deafening cheers of thousands. Perhaps out of a reticence of cruelty they have determined to despatch him with kindness. It indeed seems so. Look at those heavy slaps of honest hands on his back and shoulders! See these tremendous wrenches of the hand; How the crowd, men, women and children, press upon him! To suffice him with laudatory welcomes is evidently the plan. But after running a terrible gauntlet, the exhausted orator reaches his hotel, and escapes for while this friendly vengeance. But the storm breaks out upon his defenseless head when the hour for speaking arrives. Now, evidently the Radical predictions are about to be fulfilled, and the hoary words of that silvery tongue will be stilled by the ovarian arrows of the most penetrating description. One thing is sure, never was criminal counseled a more demonstrative execution. They came by thousands from every direction, in cars, in wagons, on horseback, on foot, in every imaginable way, in fact. And what a sympathy they have for the poor doomed man up there; how they wave their hats and handkerchiefs towards him, and encourage him with friendly words! The rotten eggs are slow to make their appearance. He begins speaking; continues ten, fifteen, twenty minutes, still no eggs. He goes on for half an hour, two hours, and finally winds up amid a perfect thunder of plaudits. Surely no such scene has been witnessed since Mark Antony made that noted speech over the dead Caesar in the market place at Rome. We rather wish the Radicals would trump up some similar charge against Schurz in every principal town in the doubtful States.

**Horse Thieves.**

The Moberry Monitor tells of a supposed gang of horse thieves in Randolph county that have had their plans disarranged by the confession of one of their number recently. A horse was stolen near Cairo, in that county, and a young man named Wm. Bates was arrested for it, who was induced to tell all he knew about it. The inducement was the usual one in such cases—the choice of liberty or hanging. He denied any complicity in the theft, but accused a man named Brownie Hinch, near Beaufort, of making overtures to him for stealing the horse in question. Hinch was also arrested, and at first denied any knowledge of the matter, but on being brought face to face with Bates, his delinquent spirit left him, and he made a full confession of his guilt. Hinch stated that their organization had its ramifications throughout every part of the State, and they had recently been driving a prosperous business. From Hinch, the name of other parties in Randolph and adjoining counties, who he claims are members of the league, were obtained, and several of these have already been taken into custody, among them Dr. Cross, now Renick who, Hinch says, "swores him into the gang."

**Kansas City Exposition.**

The great holiday week in Kansas City commenced yesterday. The exposition promises to surpass that of last year, which was a magnificent success. There will doubtless be a good attendance from this place, as \$3 will procure a ticket for the round trip as well as admission to the exposition. We hope to be able to attend a couple of days. We are not informed in what articles, if any, our county is represented. Our bond, however, will be there, and will no doubt add fresh laurels to those so gallantly earned at Sedalia.

Kansas will have direct communication with Texas in plenty of time, and, accordingly, and balloting for

## Proceedings of the Congressional Convention.

The Congressional Convention of this, the Eleventh district, met at the courthouse, in Carrollton, on last Wednesday, the 18th September. At eleven o'clock A. M., the convention was called to order by Ethan Allen of Lafayette, Secretary of the Congressional Committee. James F. Wright, of Randolph, was elected temporary chairman. Wm. M. Eads, of Carroll, and J. T. Child, of Ray, temporary secretaries of the convention. On motion of W. H. Chiles, of Lafayette, a committee consisting of one from each county delegation was appointed on credentials. The following persons were chosen on said committee: W. H. Chiles, of Lafayette; John C. Wood, Howard; Thomas J. Verby, Saline; Jas. H. Wright, Carroll; John W. Sears, Randolph; David Piper, Boone; and C. B. Kavanaugh, of Ray. On motion of G. W. Brasheer, of Carroll; Jno. Walker and Jas. John C. Wood, of Howard; John Waddell and W. B. Steele, of Lafayette; Thos. B. Patton and John B. Meyers, of Randolph; Geo. I. Wasson and Henry Rothrock, of Ray; M. Yantis and F. R. Durrett, of Saline county, and was then carried.

At this short session, the committee reported, suggesting that all the candidates now before the convention be withdrawn, and that Judge Wm. A. Hall and A. W. Doniphon be nominated, which was, by a vote of thirty-six to forty, rejected.

J. Merrick, of Carroll, put in nomination A. W. Doniphon, of Ray. Mr. Chiles, of Lafayette, put in nomination M. A. Steele, of Ray. The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13. Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot. After the 69th ballot Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

Davis had withdrawn after the 80th ballot.

Clark and Marmaduke were withdrawn, and Prewitt, of Howard, put in nomination by Dr. Meyers, of Ray.

The vote was then taken and stood on the

### SIXTY BALLOT.

Marshall, 20; Carroll, 20; Doniphan, 26; M. A. Steele, 13.

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The vote was then taken and stood on the

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